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QUALITY TREES

CATALOG AND PRICE LIST
1914 - 1915



The JESSAMINE GROVES NURSERIES

W. J. ELLSWORTH, Manager

BLANTON, PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA



Vista in The JESSAMINE GROVES—4 years planted on the left, 6 years planted on the right



JESSAMINE NURSERY Rows after banking in December

To Our Many Friends and Patrons

Our policy is not to produce the cheapest stock, but to grow the best trees we can and sell them at a reasonable profit, and the production of **QUALITY TREES** is and shall continue to be our motto.

Our nurseries are located on soil remarkably well adapted to citrus trees, being of a light, loose, sandy nature that enables us to produce nursery stock of uniform growth and with that abundant fibrous root system so necessary to the successful transplanting and future growth of the tree. In addition to the favoring nature of soil and location we practice the most careful methods possible in the matter of budding, growing, training, etc.

All buds are inserted as close to the ground as possible, to facilitate banking of trees for winter, and are stake trained to insure straight and shapely stock. When buds have grown to about 24 inches in height they are topped to secure sturdiness of trunk and to avoid the necessity of cutting off so much top when digging for transplanting. Such stock will develop into fine low-headed trees with a bearing surface extending from the ground to the top.

And lastly, our interest in the stock we have produced does not end with its sale and shipment. Our customers' interests are so closely associated with our own that we take a continued personal interest in all stock sent out and are anxious to do all in our power to aid patrons in making a success of their plantings. Whenever advice is desired in regard to location, soils, planting, fertilizing, cultivation, etc., we shall be glad to respond, either by letter or in person, as may be most convenient.

August 15, 1914.

W. J. ELLSWORTH, Manager.

General Information

SUBSTITUTION.—We do not substitute unless so directed in the order.

GRADING.—Our citrus trees are graded by caliper except where noted; deciduous stock by height.

REMITTANCES may be made by bank draft, postoffice or express money order.

APPLICATION OF PRICES.—We sell five, fifty and five hundred trees at the ten, hundred and thousand rate respectively.

CLAIMS.—We exercise every precaution to avoid errors, but if a mistake should occur we will gladly rectify same if notified promptly after receipt of goods.

TERMS.—Cash with order if for immediate shipment. On orders for future shipment we require 25 per cent of the purchase price, balance when stock is ordered shipped.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee all stock sent out by us to be well grown, well rooted, free from pests and true to name. Our liability is limited in amount to the price originally paid us.

FREIGHT PAID on all shipments of 25 or more trees selected from this list and forwarded to any Florida railway station.

A special freight allowance is made on shipments to Cuba and Mexico.

SHIPPING SEASON.—The usual shipping season is November to March, but citrus trees may be shipped at all seasons of the year, though if forwarded in hot weather shipment should be made by express. Deciduous stock should be shipped while the stock is dormant, or previous to the middle of February.

VISITORS.—We extend a hearty welcome to all interested to come and inspect our nurseries, and on notice in advance will have conveyance meet visitors at the train at any time.

LOCATION.—The Jessamine Nurseries are located one and one-half miles west of Blanton, a station on the St. Petersburg division of the A. C. L. Ry.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE in our office.

TELEGRAMS should be addressed to us at Dade City, from where they will be forwarded to us by phone.

The Jessamine Groves

W. J. Ellsworth, Manager

BLANTON,
PASCO CO.,
FLORIDA.

Citrus Fruits and Their Culture

In view of the greatly increased interest in the planting of Orange and Grapefruit groves, and the requests for detailed information, we have thought it well to give some space to this important part of the work.

The profits from growing citrus fruits render them the most prominent of the Florida fruits. Their ability to produce regular crops of fruit in spite of unfavorable conditions, and the fact that the fruit may be held a long time on the trees for satisfactory market conditions, places these fruits among the safest and most profitable to grow.

SELECTION OF SOIL.—The wonderful adaptability of the citrus family is such that we are not confined to any certain character of soil; a good grade of high or low pine land, light or heavy hammock are entirely suitable and will give good results according to treatment. It is well to avoid poor, dry soil and soil subject to standing water. Low, damp land may easily be drained by ridging with the plow for the tree rows, leaving a water furrow through the middles.

Thorough preparation of the land by removal of timber and stumps in advance of planting is advisable, but if there is not time for this the timber may be removed and spaces grubbed for the trees, when planting may proceed.

WHEN TO PLANT.—Generally speaking, citrus trees may be planted at any season of the year, but for most localities we strongly advocate winter planting, or say from the middle of November to the middle of February. With the advent of cool weather the trees complete their growth, the wood matures and the trees are ready to go to sleep, when they are in the best condition for transplanting. In winter the ground is cool and moist and conditions most favorable to healing of the roots and due start of growth. On the other hand, in summer the trees are maintaining a free flow of sap, bark and wood are tender, and disturbance at this time results in a shock much greater than when handled during the dormant season. The soil is hot and unless rains are frequent, dries quickly, making it necessary to give trees close attention to avoid loss.

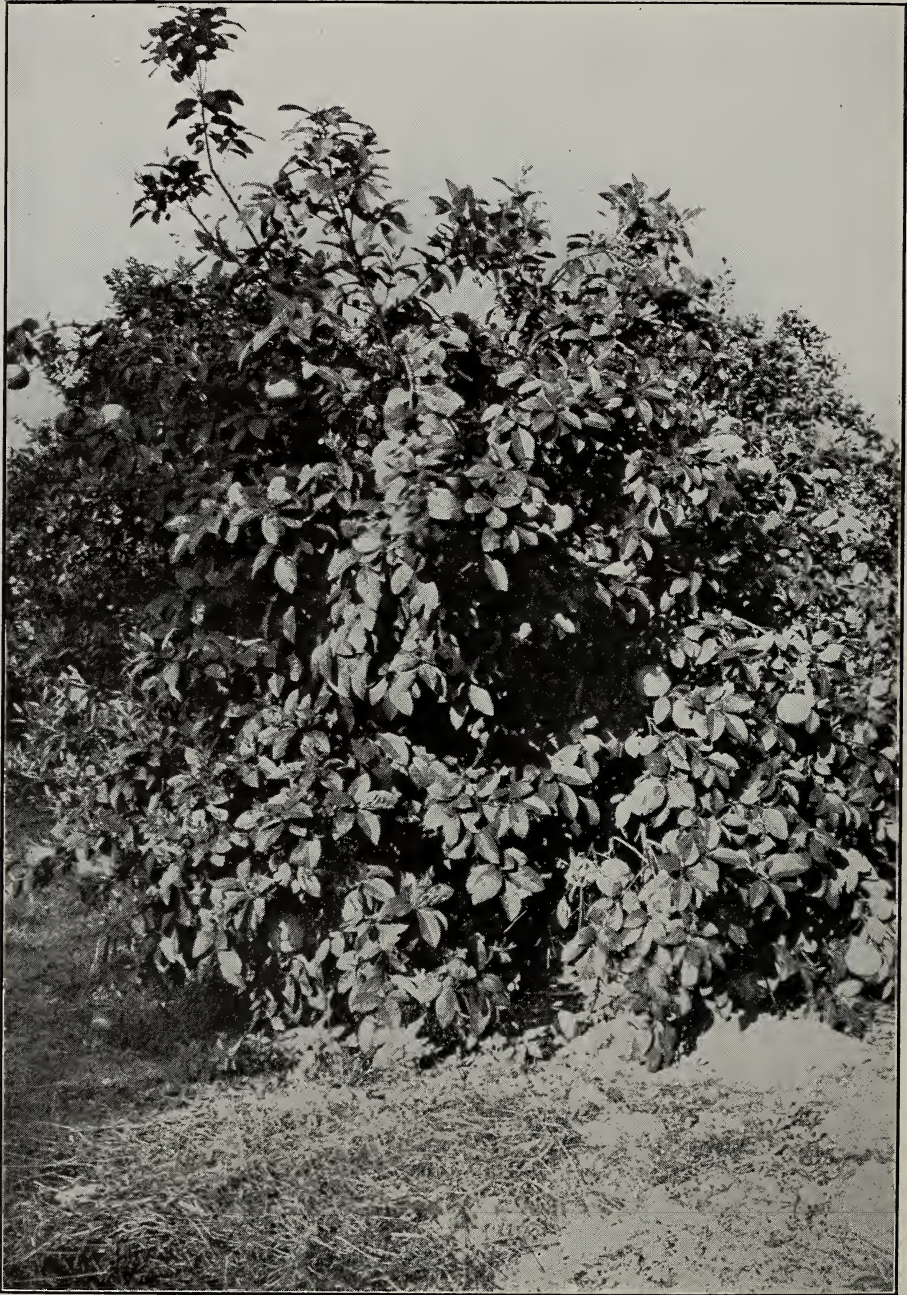
VARIETIES.—When planting a grove or orchard it is not good practice to cut it up into many varieties, which, ripening at different periods or presenting different characteristics of shape or color, cannot be placed together and admit of a first class pack. The day when fruit can be put up "any old way" and bring a good price has passed; the market is growing more and more discriminating as to appearance of our products and the wise planter will exercise equal discrimination in selection of varieties for planting.

For convenience the large list of varieties of citrus fruits may be grouped under three heads—Early, Mid-season and Late. While there are numerous varieties under each head it is much better for the commercial planter to select what he considers the best sort in the class he proposes to grow and not complicate his work by planting a few trees of each of many sorts, the fruit of which cannot be handled to best advantage.

STOCKS.—The kind of stock to use will depend on the character of soil in which the trees are to be planted. For the benefit of those not familiar with the characteristics of the different stocks we would say that the sour

orange and grapefruit are adapted to any land of fair grade, as also all heavy and damp soils. For poor, light or dry soils the rough lemon is best adapted and we advise its use under such conditions.

The grapefruit and sour orange are not as rapid growers as the rough lemon but trees budded on them produce a better grade of fruit.



Young Grapefruit Tree, in The JESSAMINE GROVES, heavily fruited beneath the foliage

HOW FAR APART.—We do not believe in close planting; while there are some instances of temporary success under such conditions, we feel sure that the grove you are going to leave for your grandchildren to carry on will not have two to four hundred trees to the acre. We prefer to use more land and provide sufficient room so that when the trees have attained good bearing size a team can get about through the grove without injury to the trees or fruit. Generally speaking, we consider 25 feet apart about right for Oranges and 30 feet for Grapefruit; Kumquats should be planted 10 to 12 feet apart.

TREATMENT OF TREES.—Unless otherwise ordered we cut back the tops of our trees to correspond with the loss of roots caused by digging, pack in strong boxes, using plenty of sphagnum moss, in which manner they will reach the customer in perfect condition. When ready to plant at once haul the boxes in the field and place at the most convenient points. If the work of planting cannot be started at once the boxes may be placed in the shade and held several days without harm; in fact some of our shipments have been weeks in transit and then opened up in good condition. When the trees have been long on the way water them in the boxes and they will keep as well as though "heeled in" and with much less trouble.

HOW TO PLANT.—Many planters set the trees too deep. Citrus trees are essentially surface feeders and though they will live when planted deep they will not thrive as well. They should be planted a little higher than they grew in the nursery so as to allow for the soil settling. A pound of good commercial fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil to be placed about the



A 5-year Grapefruit, in The JESSAMINE GROVES, which yielded 6 boxes of fruit

roots, may be used for each tree, or it may be raked in on the surface after planting. Use plenty of water when planting; have a barrel of water at each box of trees and dip the roots of trees in it as they are taken from the box. While planting keep the roots protected from sun and air by wrapping in a wet burlap. Avoid exposure of the roots all possible. Spread the roots out in a natural position, work the soil in thoroughly and tread firmly. After the tree is planted ridge the soil in a circle around it and turn in two or three buckets of water. This will wash the soil well in about the roots and fill in the air spaces. When the water has soaked away bank up with sand free of trash and all vegetable matter to a height of 12 to 18 inches (according to time of year) about the trunk of the tree. This will serve to hold the tree in place, preventing it being whipped about by winds, and also conserve moisture to a remarkable extent. By April or May the bank may be pulled down and the dirt left in a ridge about the tree for the purpose of watering if necessary and a mulch of pine straw, leaves or dead grass placed around the tree to prevent the soil from drying out. In case of dry weather it is well to remember that thorough watering is much better than many small doses.

CULTIVATION.—If the land has been thoroughly prepared in advance of planting, the Acme harrow will be found an excellent tool for later cultivation. If a cover crop is desired a couple of rows of velvet beans may be planted in the center of the middles; or the entire area may be cultivated until the rainy season and then sown with beggar weed, which is an excellent cover as well as enricher of the soil. Harrow the grove every ten days or two weeks during the spring, and after the rainy season has started hoe an eight foot circle around the trees often enough to keep free of weeds.

FERTILIZING.—Liberal treatment of the grove in this respect will be found much more profitable than meagre allowances of fertilizer, and this applies to young trees as well as old. Assuming that the trees were fertilized at the time of planting an application of one-half pound of a properly balanced, high-grade fertilizer hoed in each month from June to October inclusive will be found to give excellent results.

ORANGES

In making up our list of sorts we have selected those that have been proven by long experience and are recognized as the finest of their class, sorts that we know by personal observation to be of such merit as to warrant their extensive growth for market. The prospective planter may feel assured he will not be disappointed in any variety named in this list. They cover the entire orange season, from the earliest ripening to the latest.

Prices of Orange Trees—(Except Lue Gim Gong, Kumquat and Myrtle-Leaved.)

Caliper	Usual Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
½ to ⅝ inch	—3 to 4 feet	----- \$.60	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$400.00
⅝ to ¾ inch	—4 to 5 feet	----- .60	6.00	55.00	500.00
¾ to 1 inch	—5 to 7 feet	----- .80	7.00	65.00	600.00

PARSON BROWN.—One of the best of the early sorts, ripening in October and early November. Medium size, round or slightly oblong, peel smooth and of good appearance; quality good. A good keeper and shipper.

A good annual fruiter and tree a strong, vigorous grower. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

PINEAPPLE.—One of the best of the mid-season varieties, introduced originally from, and largely grown in the Orange Lake region, it has become very popular all over the State. The tree is a strong grower and prolific fruiter. Fruit medium to large, round to slightly oblong; peel thin, but tough; smooth, shining, richly meriting the term—"satiny peel;" heavy, juicy and of fine quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Strongly recommended for extensive planting. On rough lemon and sour orange root.



Tardiff Orange 29 months planted, The JESSAMINE GROVES

RUBY BLOOD.—Considered the best of the "blood" varieties. Of medium size, nearly round; skin thin, tough and smooth, pulp melting and juicy; of very fine flavor. As the fruit matures the pulp becomes more or less streaked with red and with full maturity becomes almost wholly mottled red and shows a reddish color on the outside of the peel, giving the fruit a fine high color. The tree is a strong grower, practically thornless, and an annual bearer. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

TARDIFF (Hart's Late).—Medium size, round or slightly oblong; skin smooth; solid, heavy, a good shipper. Flavor, when ripe, is sprightly and delicious, pulp firm and has few seeds. Matures in mid-winter, but hangs on trees in good condition until mid-summer. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, of beautiful appearance, has few thorns. The standard late variety. On grapefruit, rough lemon and sour orange root.

TANGERINE (Dancy's).—Belongs to the Mandarin group and is the most desirable and profitable of the "kid-glove" oranges, so called on account

of the rind and segments separating so easily. Tree a strong, vigorous grower and a very prolific bearer. Fruits a deep shiny orange, almost tomato-red, and very juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor. Owing to its high color it is very popular during the holidays and always commands an excellent price at that season. On rough lemon and sour orange root. Owing to its comparatively slender habit of growth Tangerine stock is graded by height only.



A 5-year-old Parson Brown Orange in The JESSAMINE GROVES

LUE GIM GONG.—Very highly recommended as the most valuable fruit introduction of recent years, and a variety that is bound to revolutionize the business of growing oranges. It is said to have resulted from a cross of the Mediterranean Sweet on Hart's Late. In shape the fruit is oblong; color deep orange-red; skin thin, smooth; flesh deep orange in color; juicy, heavy; quality best. A fine shipping fruit and good keeper. The time of maturity is said to be from June to September; better in September than June. The fruit possesses the remarkable quality of holding on the tree in good condition two and three years and standing the cold well. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and said to stand the cold better than any other variety of orange. On grapefruit, rough lemon and sour orange root.

Prices of Lue Gim Gong Orange.

Caliper	Usual Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch—3 to 4 feet	-----	\$.75	\$6.00	\$55.00	\$500.00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch—4 to 5 feet	-----	.85	7.50	70.00	650.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch—5 to 7 feet	-----	1.10	9.50	85.00	800.00

KUMQUAT (Gold Orange)—Oblong.—One of the handsomest of the citrus family, as also the smallest. The tree attains a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread nearly equal; very symmetrical and decorative in appearance. Well adapted to pot or tub culture, as well as lawn decoration, fruiting heavily in all situations. The blooming season is spring and summer; fruit a rich orange color when ripe, and hangs on well during winter. There is a good demand for the fruit for decorative purposes and consumption; it is eaten whole, is preserved, and is crystallized, making a most delicious eatable. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

Prices of Kumquat Orange.

Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet -----	\$.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet -----	.75	6.50	60.00
4 to 5 feet -----	.90	8.00	75.00

MYRTLE-LEAVED ORANGE.—A very distinct and handsome dwarf tree, with very small, dense, dark green, glossy leaves shaped like those of the true myrtle. Bears a medium sized flattened fruit similar in flavor to that of the wild bitter-sweet orange, and is useful for preserving, etc. Makes a beautiful shrub for the yard and is ornamental at all seasons. So far as we know this rare citrus is not obtainable from any other nursery in Florida. Prices:

Height	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet -----	\$.80	\$7.00
3 to 4 feet -----	1.00	8.00

GRAPEFRUIT

The great development in markets by the Florida Citrus Exchange has resulted in a very great increase in consumption of the Grapefruit and greatly stimulated interest in the planting and growing of same. In the comparatively few years since its introduction to the fruit consuming public it has come to be recognized as the breakfast fruit **Par Excellence** of America, and only needs wider introduction and distribution to obtain universal recognition. Every year the market widens and thus far the increasing demand has kept ahead of the growing supply and prices have been correspondingly high; but should the price per box ever fall to the level of oranges it would still be the more profitable of the two to grow. It is of very vigorous habit of growth, a heavy cropper, and owing to the large size of the fruits is cheaper to pick and pack than the orange. We offer two valuable sorts, which will not fail to please the planter.

Prices of Grapefruit Trees.

Caliper	Usual Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch—3 to 4 feet	-----	\$.75	\$6.00	\$55.00	\$500.00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch—4 to 5 feet	-----	.85	7.00	65.00	600.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch—5 to 7 feet	-----	1 00	9.00	80.00	750.00



A JESSAMINE NURSERIES Grapefruit 15 months after setting in grove. An example of what may be accomplished by setting the best stock
and then giving them the best care

DUNCAN.—A well known and popular variety. Tree a strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. Fruit of large size; peel smooth and tough. Quality excellent; regular old fashioned grapefruit flavor. Hangs well on the trees and keeps in good condition until late spring or early summer. Recommended as being one of the best and hardiest varieties of the family. On rough lemon, sour orange and grapefruit root.

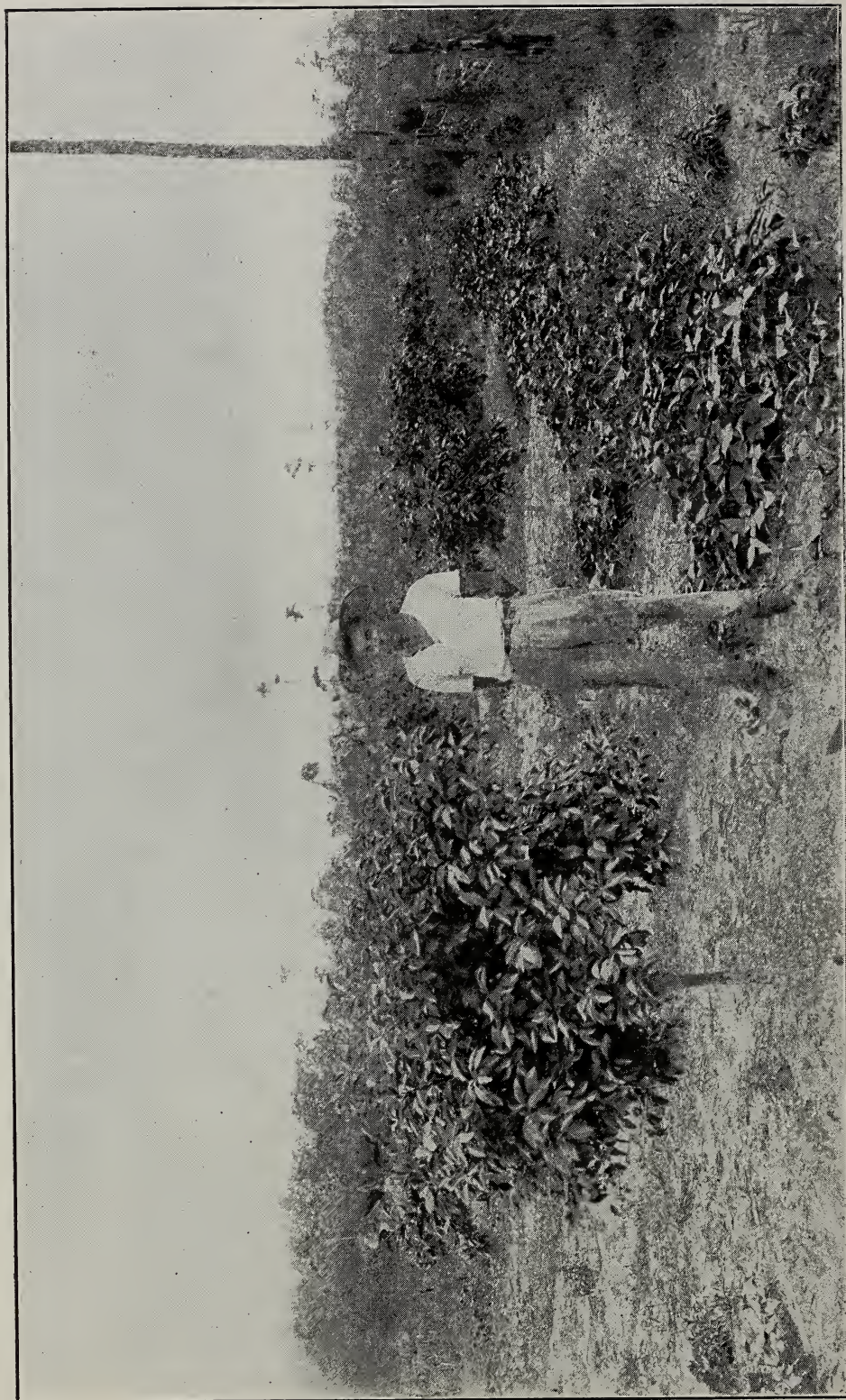
MARSH SEEDLESS.—A popular and very valuable sort. The fruit medium in size, slightly flattened, skin smooth, heavy, juicy, and of good quality. Called seedless, but usually has a limited number of seeds. While it is in excellent condition for shipping in February it may be held on the trees until June, retaining its juice and fine qualities unimpaired much later than other varieties. Another very valuable feature of this variety is its habit of, to a large extent, producing its fruits singly instead of in dense clusters, as is characteristic of most grapefruit, resulting in fruit of more uniform size and shape and of better appearance. On rough lemon, sour orange and grapefruit root.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Whether commercial lemon growing in Florida will ever be developed into a successful and profitable industry is for the future to decide, but there is no good reason why Central and South Florida should not produce its home needs in both lemons and limes. Both are not only grateful and refreshing during the warm months of the year, but highly essential to the



Pineapple Orange Tree, in The JESSAMINE GROVES, propped to sustain its weight of fruit



A 15-months planted Grapefruit Grove and the proud owner and care-taker, Stock furnished by The JESSAMINE GROVES NURSERIES

maintenance of good health. Owing to their nature of growing, blooming and fruiting almost continuously the year around, they are more susceptible to injury by cold than the orange and grapefruit, therefore, should be planted in protected locations wherever possible. Bank them up high with soil every winter and in case of an untimely cold so severe as to cut them down enough of the stem above the bud will be saved to quickly make a new fruiting top. A good local demand for any surplus of these fruits would be found in almost any locality.

Prices of Lemons and Limes.

Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet -----	\$.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
4 to 5 feet -----	.75	6.50	60.00
5 to 7 feet -----	.85	7.50	70.00

KENEDY LEMON.—Originated on a ranch in Texas, where it has fruited for many years past and is considered hardy. The tree is thrifty and prolific, the fruit of good size, smooth and beautiful, with very thin rind and solid flesh, and almost or quite seedless. Our stock is of the true variety and it should be universally planted for home and local consumption. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

TAHITA OR PERSIAN LIME.—In the tropics the lime is more popular than the lemon and almost everyone who has the opportunity of using it comes to prefer its flavor. It makes an especially fine ade and may be put to all the uses to which the lemon is adapted. The variety here offered is the largest fruited sort in cultivation and the best of all for home use. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and nearly thornless, making a handsome round-topped specimen. Fruit as large as an ordinary lemon, smooth, thin-skinned, seedless and very juicy, with a strong clear acid of delicious flavor. In size and quantity of juice a great contrast to the little limes of commerce. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

Deciduous Fruits

In the fascination and profits of citrus growing too many are overlooking the value and desirability of the deciduous fruits. With the right selection of varieties and the proper care it is just as easy to have an abundance of these fruits in Florida as at the north, and with a much shorter period of waiting for them to come into bearing. Every settler in Florida should produce all the grapes, peaches, pears and plums needed for home consumption; and would find a ready local market for any surplus.

The key to success with deciduous fruits in Florida will be found in planting only such varieties as are adapted to the state, and such only are included in this list.

PEACHES

Peach growing is a prominent and profitable feature of Florida horticulture and is successful on almost any well drained soil of fair fertility. Intelligent and liberal treatment of the newly planted orchard will produce astonishing results in the matter of growth, and considerable showing of fruit may be expected the second year after planting. The following list is of the more reliable sorts for Central and Southern Florida, and our pa-

trons may rely on these being fully adapted to our conditions. While for shipment to northern markets the earliest varieties should be planted, we advise planting also later varieties for home markets. The varieties listed below are the best of their respective classes. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.

Prices of Peach Trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet -----	\$.18	\$1.20	\$ 9.00	\$ 70.00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet -----	.20	1.50	11.00	85.00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet -----	.25	2.00	15.00	110.00

ANGEL.—Large, rounded, slightly pointed; color yellow, washed with red, very handsome; flesh white, sweet, melting, juicy, subacid, of exquisite flavor, entirely lacking in bitter almond flavor; freestone. The tree bears while young, and is very prolific. It blooms late, thus escaping injury from frost in many sections. Highly recommended. Ripens June 20 to 30.

BIDWELL'S EARLY.—A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Matures about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period.

BIDWELL'S LATE.—A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; flesh fine grained, sweet and juicy; clingstone. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north in Florida than most other varieties of the same origin and is a very desirable sort.

CLIMAX.—Fruit medium in size, round, slightly oblong, with a recurved point; pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, melting, sweet and sprightly; quality fine; freestone. The tree is a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer. Ripens June 25th to July 5th.

DOROTHY N.—This is a seedling of Angel, and a handsome peach of large size and fine quality. Nearly round in shape, flesh yellow; rich subacid, of excellent flavor. A good bearer and a valuable variety for South Florida. July 5 to 15.

FLORIDA GEM.—Of large size, roundish oblong; pointed; highly colored; flesh red at the stone, juicy, sweet, rich, very fine. Freestone. Tree a good grower. This is one of the most valuable market varieties. July 1 to 10.

JEWEL.—This is the most valuable market variety for Southern Florida and all tropical and sub-tropical regions. Medium to large in size; rounded to oblong; highly colored, red on exposed parts; flesh yellow, red about pit, juicy, melting, sweet; fine quality, freestone. A good shipper. Tree a strong grower, vigorous and healthy. Ripens about May 5 to 10.

MAGGIE.—Medium size; roundish oblong; skin light yellow, washed with carmine; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy, sweet; partial cling. One of the fine standard varieties for Southern Florida. May 20.

WALDO.—Size medium, round, oblong, of high color; dark red and light yellow. Flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, sweet, melting, juicy, fine quality, a freestone. Tree thrifty, vigorous, a free and regular bearer. This is a valuable peach for Florida and most of the gulf region. Ripens about May 20.

PEARS

Properly handled the pear is a success in North, Central and South Florida, and the varieties named below usually fruit abundantly. Plant 20 to 25 feet apart.

	Prices.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet -----		\$.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet -----		.30	2.50	20.00

KIEFFER.—Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright, vermillion cheek, very handsome; flesh juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The tree should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific and very valuable.

LE CONTE.—Large to very large, pyriform in shape, skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; prolific, and an annual bearer.

MAGNOLIA.—Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, agreeable and refreshing. Matures later and keeps better than Kieffer.

SMITH (Smith's Hybrid).—Uniformly large and perfect, smooth and handsome; similar in form and color to the Le Conte, melting and juicy, with smooth creamy texture; quality good when properly ripened. Ripens ahead of Le Conte. An early annual and prolific bearer. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.

PLUMS

The growing of plums in this section of the state is not receiving the attention this class of fruits warrants. For home market as well as home consumption we consider Plums very desirable. We do not hesitate to say that Excelsior and Terrell are the most satisfactory varieties for planting throughout the length and breadth of Florida, and throughout the Gulf Coast country, westward to the Rio Grande River. While adapted to this extreme range of latitude, we particularly recommend them for the extreme South, as it is to the semi-tropical climates that a lesser number of fine varieties are adapted. Plant 20 to 25 feet apart.

	Prices of Plums.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet -----		\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet -----		.30	2.50	20.00

EXCELSIOR.—This variety, originated in 1887, and first offered to the public in the winter of 1891-92, is worthy of extended notice. The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture; color deep, solid wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; clingstone. The earliest Plum to ripen in Florida, about June 1. Very handsome, fine shipper.

KELSEY.—Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, some times overspread with bright red with a

lovely blue bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty, and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young.

TERRELL.—This is supposed to be a seedling of the Excelsior. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, similar in character of growth to Excelsior, and also like that variety in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of large size, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, nearly round, slightly ribbed at suture, terminating in a blunt point. Color at maturity is a beautiful reddish yellow, somewhat mottled, covered with a purplish bloom; assumes a wine-red when fully ripe. Flesh greenish yellow, meaty, sweet, toned with sufficient acidity to give a fine flavor, juicy; quality excellent; pit very small; clingstone. Strongly recommended as one of the finest for all Florida.

GRAPES

The Muscadine type of the Grape family is well adapted to the soil and climate of the South. While the clusters of fruit are small compared with those of the Bunch Grape, the fruit is well flavored, valuable for table use, for making preserves, jellies, etc., and the juice for preserving in an unfermented state, as well as wine making. The plants are easily grown, very vigorous and long lived, forming permanent arbors of much beauty and affording grateful shade. We offer the cream of the list of varieties. Plant 25 feet apart.

	Prices.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year		\$.18	\$1.20	\$ 9.00
2-year20	1.60	12.00

FLOWERS.—Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large purplish black berries; sweet; vinous. Good quality. Most largely planted variety of the Muscadine type. August and September.

JAMES.—Very valuable, the largest of the Muscadine group, berries often measuring ¾ to 1¼ inches in diameter; prolific; black, juicy, sweet. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Ripens from August until late in the fall.

MISH.—Vine vigorous and prolific. Berries black, medium to large; sweet. August.

THOMAS.—Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender. August and September.

Bananas

The banana is a plant of remarkably easy growth and very great decorative appearance. It should have an abundance of moisture, and the richer the soil the better the results of growth and fruit.

Should have a place around every home in Florida; all the wet places on the farm should be planted to bananas, where they will thrive well, requiring only an occasional hoeing to keep the weeds down.

We offer three of the most popular sorts.

DWARF OR CAVENDISH BANANA.—A dwarf but strong and robust

grower, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Foliage very broad and highly ornamental, when new marked with numerous deep red spots. Fruit produced sparingly in this section of the state, usually in very large heads.

HART'S CHOICE OR LADY FINGER.—One of the taller growing sorts, attaining a height of 14 to 18 feet. The fruit, which is freely produced in small heads, is of most delicious quality. It is much smaller in size than the usual commercial banana, hence the name of Lady Finger.

ORINOCO OR HORSE BANANA.—The largest growing sort of our list, of very robust habit, also the hardiest sort. The fruit is freely produced in medium-sized heads, is excellent for cooking.

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Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
8 by 8	380	18 by 18	134
9 by 9	537	19 by 19	120
10 by 10	435	20 by 20	108
11 by 11	360	22 by 22	90
12 by 12	302	25 by 25	69
13 by 13	257	30 by 30	48
14 by 14	222	35 by 35	35
15 by 15	193	40 by 40	27
16 by 16	170	45 by 45	21
17 by 17	150	50 by 50	17

Inspection

OUR NURSERIES are inspected annually by the State Inspector and a printed certificate showing our stock to be free of insects and diseases, is attached to each box or bundle sent out.

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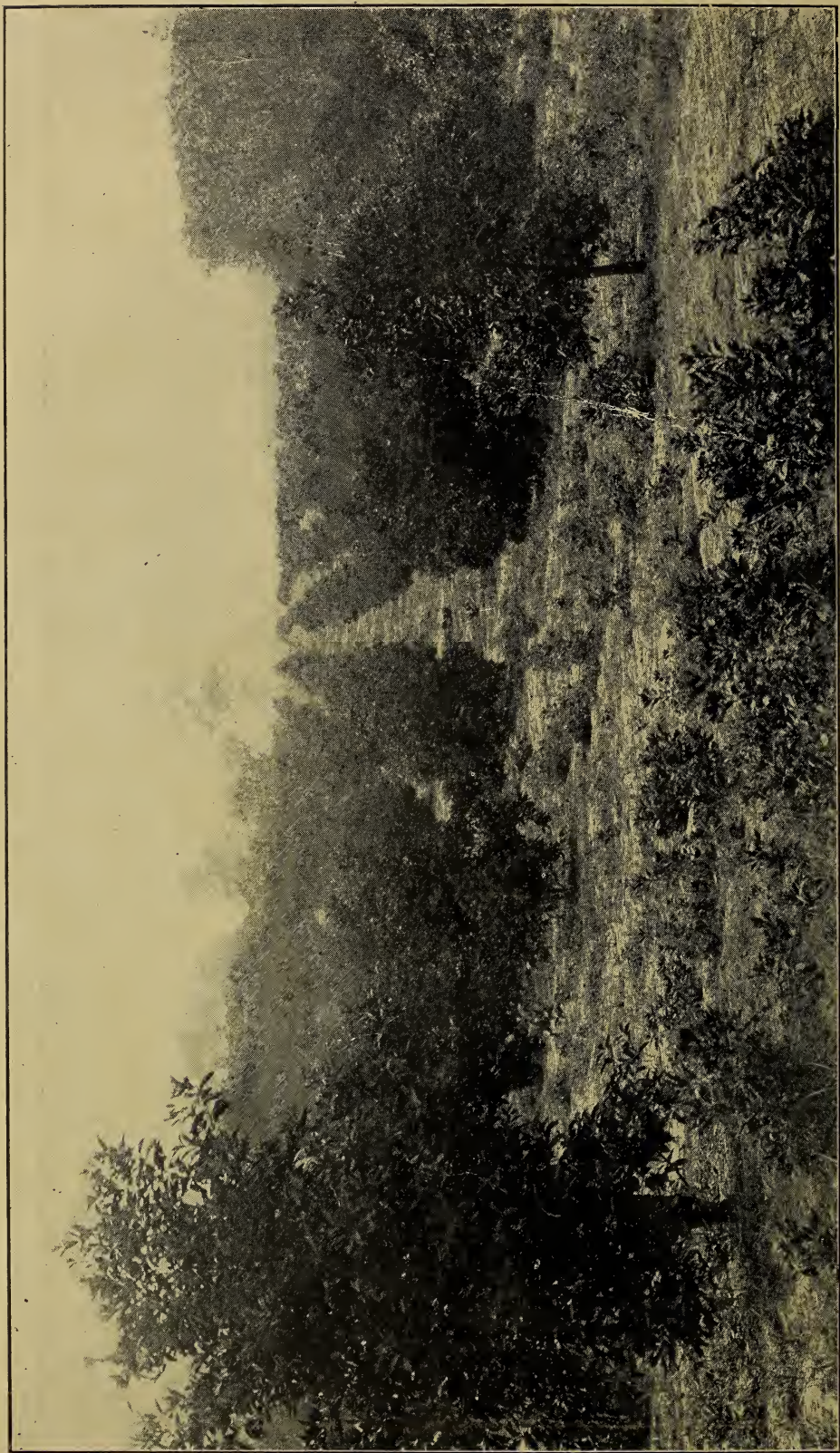
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View of Grapefruit Section of Nursery, taken August 20th, 1914



Partial view of 30-acre planting in The JESSAMINE GROVES, showing rolling character of land